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No. 17,425.

號九廿月三年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 29 1919.

未己亥歲年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

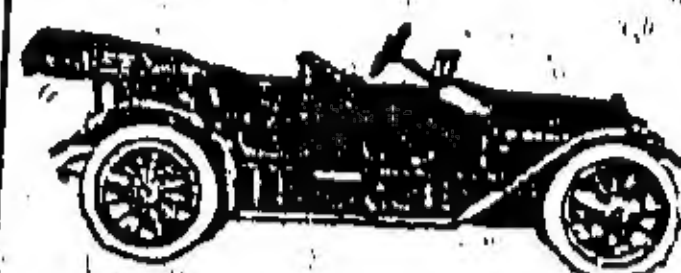
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SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

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Knee length Drawers

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UNION SUITS
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AERTEX
Cellular Underwear
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Indian Gauze, Cotton, and Lisle
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AMERICAN RADIOGRAMS.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

AMERICAN AMENDMENT.

Paris, Mar. 28.
The American amendment to the protest of the nations against the influx of foreign labour were adopted on Tuesday by the League of Nations Commission. It affirms the right of any country of the League to cancel matters solely within its jurisdiction. Another important amendment of the League of Nations Covenant altered Article 80 which empowers the Supreme Council to formulate a plan for the reduction of armaments. The language of the Article is altered so as to limit the powers of the Council to simple recommendations to the Governments affected.

Virtually all the Commissions and Sub-Commissions of the Peace Conference are awaiting instructions from the Supreme Council to close and submit their reports.—American Wireless.

U. S. EXPORT RETURNS.

Washington, March 28.
The foreign and domestic commerce report shows an increase of 50 per cent. in the export of breadstuffs in the first 8 months of the fiscal year. The total is valued at \$577,950,255, compared with \$382,190,789 in the previous year. The export of cotton decreased slightly, amounting to \$173,180,396 lbs. compared with \$170,069,967 lbs. in the previous year. Dairy products increased from \$274,181,044 last year to \$291,955,890 this year.—American Wireless.

MR. BYAM SHAW.

The death occurred in London on Jan. 26 of Mr. J. Byam Shaw, the artist. Mr. Shaw, who was 46 years of age, was taken ill when on duty as a special constable. He contracted a chill and died of the complications which followed.

Mr. Byam Shaw had early success as a kind of belated pre-Raphaelite. People who remembered the work of young Millais, liked his illustrations; his half-allegorical "of Love," pleased both those who were fond of the pre-Raphaelite masters and those who liked to find plenty of literary interest in the pictures. In later years he hardly maintained his earlier reputation. He kept his vigour indeed, but not the careful execution of his youth. It appeared that he lacked the passionate conviction which gave beauty to the strangeness of the first pre-Raphaelites. He never fell off, as some of these pre-Raphaelites did into mere feebleness and sentimentality, but he came nearer and nearer to ordinary Academy standards and to-day he had become an average Academy painter. We must regard him as one of the many useful talents in English art which have never quite fulfilled their promise. At the same time he did keep his vigour and his command of his ventive detail. It cannot even be said for certain that he had yet given his best to the world; but rather that he had reached that time of life which comes so often in the career of well-known painters.

PRAYERS ANSWERED

Mr. Bernard Shaw has been recently pointing the moral for those who are in hurry to make the world democratic as well as safe for democracy. To do this he revives the old story of the clergyman who reluctantly acceded to the request of the farmers of his congregation for rain during a drought. Yielding to the pressure on him he offered up this prayer at evening service. "Send us, we beseech thee, in this our necessity, such moderate rain and showers that we may receive the fruits of the earth to our comfort and thy honour." The story goes that when he had reached that point in the prayer a thunderbolt fell on the spire of the church and sent the steeple crashing through the roof into the nave. At the same moment the windows were lighted up by a blinding flash, and were shattered by a hail storm which drove in on the wings of the hurricane and drenched the congregation and the vicar. The vicar, after a pause of astonishment, shut his book sharply and said, "O God, this is ridiculous!" To make a new application of the old story Mr. Shaw goes on to say that for the last four years our governing classes, including our leading imperialists, and the governing classes in France and Italy, have been praying very loudly for democracy and the collapse of thrones and arbitrary powers generally, and they have received the answers, first in Russia and now in Germany.

INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

MR. R. M. DYER NEW PRESIDENT.

The 29th annual general meeting of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong was held in the Institute in King's Building last night.

Mr. J. W. Graham, M.L.N.A., M.I.M.E., the president, was in the chair, others present, including Major D. McDonald, Messrs J. R. Reid, N. E. Greig, R. M. Dyer, A. Davidson, R. Hunter, R. L. Frost, L. J. Blackburn, W. R. Oswald, S. Baker, Hon. Secretary, and A. Stalker, Hon. Treasurer.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. In doing so he said they had reason to congratulate themselves on the satisfactory working of the past year which showed a profit of \$4,074.85. He wished to say that special thanks were due to the members of the Committee for the last week's work. Mr. Harrison he wished to specially mention as having had charge of the bar and there had been no tampering with the drinks which he was sure were of the "pure" type. Mr. McCubbin had looked after the billiards and had kept the place going.

Captain James seconded the adoption of the report and accounts as presented and this was carried.

The election of officers then took place with the following result:

President: Mr. R. M. Dyer, M.L.N.A.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs R. Hunter and B. L. Frost.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. Stalker.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. S. Baker.

Hon. Librarian: Mr. J. Macdonald.

Auditors: Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.

Committee: Messrs. R. Hunter, J. Macdonald, G. J. Hainman, A. Davidson, W. R. Oswald, J. Tully, R. B. Cameron, S. Greig, J. Ormiston, J. W. Paton, B. L. Frost and S. Baker.

Mr. R. M. Dyer briefly returned thanks for his election as President.

(He was President in 1911-12.)

He said he would do his best to carry out the duties of his office.

Shipbuilding was in Hongkong to stay and it was essential that the Institution be kept up. (Applause.)

Major D. McDonald proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. J. W. Graham, the retiring President for his hard work during the past year. He had rendered great service to the Institution and to him was due a large share of the success of the Victory Ball.

Mr. Reid seconded and the proposal was carried with acclamation.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The retiring president, Mr. J. W. Graham, then rose and after voicing popular sentiment by his reference to the end of the war delivered his annual speech. He said:

Gentlemen,—Now that the war is over and the necessity for secrecy removed we may safely and without egotism say, we as engineers and shipbuilders in this Colony have during the war individually done our best to carry out the demands and requirements made on us by the authorities in this Colony and the Mother Country by each man old and young voluntarily joining the forces of the Colony and to the best of our abilities carrying out the duties demanded of us as well as carrying on our usual avocations in civil life, a large percentage of our seafaring members having seen active service in its worst form in the submarine areas. It is gratifying to state that the engineering and shipbuilding firms in this Colony have, with the enterprise for which they are to be congratulated, not been behind in their efforts to assist the Mother Country by night and day rushing through the fitting out of auxiliary cruisers and troopships, the reconstruction of war damaged vessels, the conversion of other vessels to carry oil in bulk, the installing of engines into sailing vessels, etc.; the most of these being carried out with as quick despatch as that done in any part of the British Empire. They have also altered or extended the premises and installed extra machinery at great cost to meet the new demand made on them. Both the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock and Engineering Co., as well as the Taikeo Dock and Engineering Co. having during the war built quite a number of large ships (including engines and boilers) for H.M. Government, and you all go aware the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., yesterday, launched one of their 8,000-ton standard ships of which they have five similar ships in various stages of completion. This firm has also fitted out during the war an additional new shipyard capable of building vessels 100 feet long; other smaller British firms as well as Chinese firms have also

RAILROADS IN KWANGTUNG.

CANTON-SAMSHUI RAILROAD TAKES IN \$5,000 DAILY.

The Canton-Samshui Railway is the most prosperous railway company in Kwangtung Province, and it is now in a strong financial position. It is said that the receipts of the Company are increasing. At present it takes in about \$5,000 daily. This road is only 33 miles long from Canton to Samshui.

Gunboats in Canton are: two Chinese, one British, and two American.

Chou Ka-lim, a bandit extradited from Hongkong, was shot at Canton on March 26.

Why does the Canton-Hankow railway Company refuse payment for tickets in coppers?

greatly extended their present, and laid down new shipbuilding yards. Hongkong being one of the largest shipping ports of the world the owners of the requiring establishments have made a point of keeping their dock facilities equal to the requirements of the port, by enlarging their old docks and building new ones as occasion demands and had the Home Government realized at an earlier date the great facilities in this Colony for carrying on shipbuilding and engineering I have no doubt a greater use would have been made of them in the early stage of the submarine menace.

The war being over with every prospect of China settling down to peaceful pursuits, there is, I think, a great future for engineering in this Colony, not only to meet the requirements of this great shipping port but also the Mining, Railway and Electric needs of the adjoining province. We can, therefore, I think with confidence look forward to a prosperous future.

The President concluded by thanking Mr. R. Hunter, the Chairman of the retiring committee, for his hard work during the past year. He said the rent of their rooms had been increased by \$150 a month and on the question of subscriptions he did not know if the new committee would be wise in dealing with it or not. It was a matter for the future.

The various billiard prizes were then presented by Mr. Graham as follows:

BILLIARD PRIZES.

President's Cup, presented by Mr. J. W. Graham, won by Mr. W. Brown.

Second Prize, presented by Mr. A. Davidson, won by Mr. J. P. Middleton.

Break Prize, presented by Institute, won by Mr. S. Gray.

1ST BILLIARD HANDICAP.

First prize, presented by Mr. J. W. Graham, won by Mr. W. Brown.

Second prize, presented by Mr. J. McCubbin, won by Mr. P. T. Farrell.

Break prize, presented by Institute, won by Mr. R. Hunter.

2ND BILLIARD HANDICAP.

First prize, presented by Major D. MacDonald, won by Mr. A. Leach.

Second prize, presented by Lieut. D. Templeton, won by Mr. S. Gray.

Break prize, presented by Mr. T. Petrie, won by Mr. J. Parkes.

A donation of £100 was voted to St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Sailors and Soldiers.

Mr. R. M. Dyer later referred to Major McDonald who he said was present at their first meeting 28 years ago and had ever since been part of the backbone of the Institution. They owed him a deep debt of gratitude. Major McDonald was shortly going home but he hoped he (Major McDonald) would come back and see how they were getting on.

Major McDonald responded saying it had always been a pleasant connection and he was glad to say the Institution was going on better than at any previous time. Although reference had been made to the work of engineers and shipbuilders, nothing was being done about the education of engineers. There was no chair at the University for the young Engineers although there were many apprentices at the Dockyards. He thought it would be a sound thing if this Institution could found a scholarship for original research work. He would be prepared to start the subscription list.

The President said the question could be left to the new committee and perhaps the local firms would help. Mr. Dyer signified his assent.

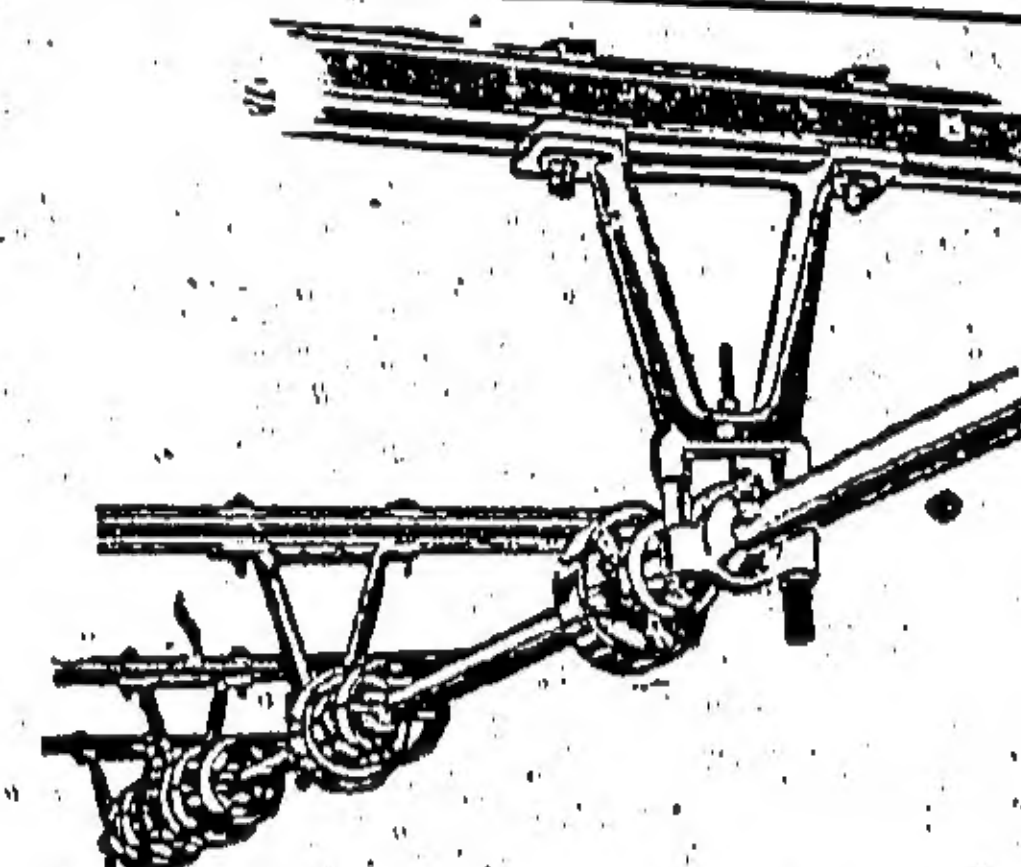
A vote of thanks to the President was proposed by Capt. James, and the President proposed thanks to the retiring committee. The meeting then terminated.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

—ooo—
**TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.**

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.



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BALL BEARINGS

ON ALL MACHINES YOU ORDER

We can supply Bearings for all kinds of Machines

POWER SAVING NO HOT BEARINGS

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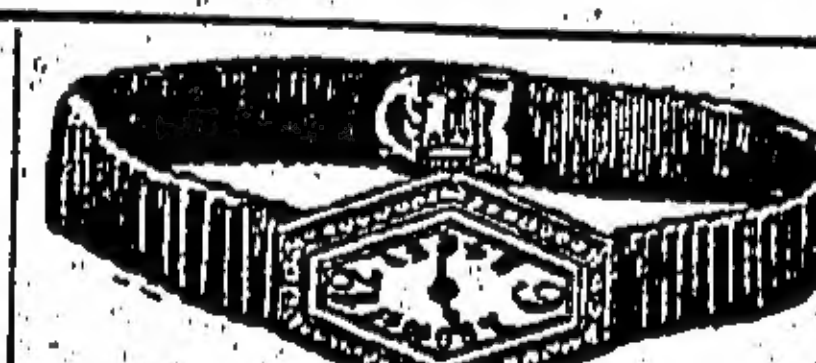
Small consignments of the above are due to arrive.

We shall be glad to book orders against arrival.

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QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.

J. ULLMANN & CO.,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREET).

INFLUENZA.

DISINFECT WITH IZAL.

A little IZAL in a lot of water will kill all Germs.

Don't waste IZAL by using it stronger than recommended.

Remember the best way to avoid Influenza and all Infectious Diseases is absolute cleanliness. Dirty houses and dirty persons are a danger to the community. Therefore, for the sake of others, remember the

IZAL RULES OF HEALTH.

Keep your house clean. Wash your hands before meals. Clean your teeth. Take frequent baths. Do not spit, and stop others doing so. Avoid hot and stuffy rooms. Sleep with your window open. Photomicrobes are not caused by fresh air, but are due to a microbe which lives in heat and darkness. Sneezes and coughs into a handkerchief. If you feel ill or have a running cold stop at home. Use IZAL as directed below:

For Washing the Hands and Face—1 teaspoonful of IZAL to one gallon or to the basin of water.

In your Bath—1 teaspoonful of IZAL.

For your Teeth and as a Mouth Wash—5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm water.

For Linen—2 tablespoonful of IZAL to the bucket of water.

For Smiling up the Nose—5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm water to be used three times a day.

For Plates, Dishes, and Glasses—1 tablespoonful of IZAL to each half bucket of hot water.

For Floors and Yards, Sinks and Drains—4 tablespoonful of IZAL to the bucket of water.

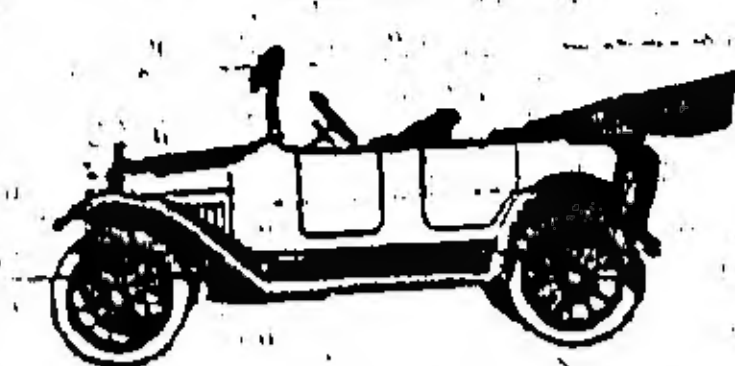
IZAL to the bucket of water.

SOLE AGENTS—

W. R. LEXLEY & CO.

C. P. LAMMERT.AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.
Public Auctions.THE Undersigned has received in-
structions from Mr. MURRAY
Scott Esq., to sell by Public Auction,
on**MONDAY, March 31, 1919,**
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at his residence "La Hacienda"
No. 73 The Peak.**The Whole of his Valuable
Household Furniture,**
Comprising—Chesterfield couch, Tapestry covered
easy corner, Teak writing desk and
bookcase, Teak curio cabinet, copper
fender and coal scuttle, Electric stand-
ard and table lamps, Fire carpets and
Rugs, Lace, Tapestry and casement
curtains, etc., etc.Teak dining table and chairs, Teak
sideboard and dinner wagon, Sectional
bookcase, Oak smoking cabinet, Teak
ice chest, Screens, Dinner and breakfast
services, Cutlery and Glass ware,
etc., etc.Brass and teak twin bedsteads, Teak
toilet tables—with bevelled mirrors,
Marble top washstands, Teak wardrobe
and chest of drawers, Oak Bedroom
suite, Tin-lined box couch, Toilet
crockery, etc., etc.Also
One Tennis centre net and boundary
net (nearly new)One Lawn Mower,
A Large quantity of Plants in pots,
AndOne Cottage Piano by "Collard &
Collard"
(in fine condition);One Japanese safe.
On view from Saturday, the 29th
inst.Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, March 21, 1919.THE Undersigned has received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
on**WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1919,**
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at No. 2 Midden Villas, Kowloon.**A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture**Mahogany drawing room suite,
mahogany couch, easy chairs, desk &
bookcase, cherry wood table, blackwood
tappans, console mirror, marble clock,
curios, color prints, engravings, pictures,
curtains, carpets, etc., etc.Teak extension dining table & chairs,
teak sideboard & dinner wagon, teak
silver cabinets, American refrigerator,
silver community & electro-plated
ware, cutlery, dinner & dessert services,
glassware, etc., etc.American made mahogany twin bed-
steads, double teak & iron bedsteads,
American made mahogany dresser,
single & double mahogany & teak
wardrobes with bevelled mirrors,
chiffonier with bevelled mirror, teak
dressing tables and marble top wash-
stands, etc., etc.Also
Pantry and Kitchen Requisites.And
1 Victrola with cabinet and records.
1 Electric ceiling fan.On view from Tuesday, the 1st April.
Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, March 25, 1919.on
FRIDAY April 4, 1919,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at No. 4 Quarry Point.**A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture,**
comprising:—Plush covered, drawing room suite,
blackwood cabinet, tables, tappans,
screen & flower stands, teak desk &
bookcase, brass fenders and fire brasses,
lace curtains, pictures, carpets, rugs,
etc., etc.Mahogany extension dining table
feather covered, mahogany chairs, marble
top sideboard, dinner wagon, teak
overmantel, brass standard lamp, dinner
& dessert services, etc., etc.Double brass & single iron bedsteads,
teak single & double wardrobes with
bevelled mirrors, dressing table &
marble top washstand, mahogany
chest of drawers, toilet crockery, glass-
ware, etc., etc.Also
1 Victrola with record cabinet &
records.1 Singer sewing machine.
1 Iron safe.And
A Quantity of Plants in Pots.On view from Thursday, the 3rd
April 1919.Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, March 28, 1919.**INTIMATIONS****METEOR GARAGE**Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road
Central.**KODAKS**Plates & Papers.
Developing & Printing
Undertaken.**A. TACK & CO.,**
26, Des Voeux Road Central.**FURS & CARPETS.**Save your furs and carpets by
storing them in our Cold Stores for
the summer months.For particulars as to packing and
rates apply to**THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.****FOR SALE****YVERT'S
POSTAGE STAMP
CATALOGUES**for
1919.**GRACA & CO.,**
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.**JAPANESE MAKERS.**Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO
ORDER****CHERRY & CO.,**
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.**PUBLIC AUCTIONS.**THE Undersigned has received in-
structions to sell by Public Auc-
tionon
WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1919,
commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
(over account of the concerned).**The Wreck of the
S.S. YAM SAM UD**
(2932 tons net register)As she now lies on Alligator Island
(near Poohow) with all anchors,
chains, gear and appurtenances,
etc., etc.Terms: Cash on fall of hammer when
the wreck will be at purchaser's risk.**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, March 16, 1919.**FOR SALE.**Two Cycle 14 H.P. Fay & Bower
Kerosene Engine, Marine Type, with
reversing gear, shafting and propeller.
Apply **GEO. P. LAMMERT.****The
"Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarettes**

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

LOWER AMERICAN FREIGHTS.ed that South African South Ameri-
can freight rates from 150 yen to 180
yen, and with the N.Y.K. steamer
Sasakawa Maru, which will leave Kobe
in the latter part of the month, the
new rate is to be put in force. But,
recently a further lowering is being
proposed, and while the negotiation
is still pending, it is considered that
the rate will be lowered to around
100 yen.**"CAN I GET A NEW HUSBAND?"**"Can I have another husband?"
a woman asked the H. H. H. H. H. H.
traveller. She had had a very unhappy
married life, she said, and for some
time now her husband had not main-
tained her. She had met a nice
young man and wanted to marry
him.The Clerk: You cannot have two
husbands—I don't want two. I
want a new one for the old.The Clerk said that if she married
again she would render herself liable
to be charged with bigamy. "Would
she take that risk?" "Oh, yes," she
replied. "I am a desperado."**NEW JAPANESE SHIPS.**According to the investigation
made by the Shipping Bureau of the
Communications Department, Tokyo,
eight steel vessels were built in
January last and eight more in
February last. The particulars are
as under:—In January.
The Seijuku (5,857 tons gross),
Chijuku (5,850 tons gross), Jufuku
(5,850 tons gross), and Tokufuku
(5,850 tons gross), which were all
built at the Kawasaki Dockyard at
Kobe for sale. The Hiei (4,720 tons
gross), at the Uraga Dockyard for
Messrs. Suzuki & Co., the Toyosaki
(2,500 tons gross), at the Utsunomiya
Dockyard for the North Japan
Steamship Co.**GIRL GERM CARRIER.**Another curious case of a "germ
carrier" is brought to light in the
report of Dr. A. W. J. McEldowney,
the Local Government Board chief
inspector of foods. He describes an
outbreak of food poisoning last
November at the Sussex County
Hospital, Brighton, where thirty
people were affected and two died.The poisoning was traced to a lit-
chen-maid who was a "carrier" of
a germ discovered by Dr. W. G.
Savage. The lichen-maid did not
suffer in any way during the out-
break, and there was no record of
any previous illness. Numerous
cases are recorded of healthy, un-
suspecting people carrying in their
system of severe germs which did not
affect them but disseminated illness
among other people of less robust
constitution.**WOODEN SHIPS IDLE.**With the fall of freights and of
cargo, wooden ships were the first
to be thrown out of employment,
and at present at Osaka and Moji
and in Hokkaido ports there are
many wooden ships anchoring idle.
Up to the present, however, there
was not an instance of steel vessels
being idle, although there were a
few cases of sailing in ballast. How-
ever, with the continued dullness of
the market, the Kawasaki Dockyard
Co. declared its intention to keep
their ships idle at so low rates of
freights and charterage, as rule at
present. Consequently, the Ryu-
juku Maru (released from Govern-
ment charter, the Yefuku Maru (re-
leased from the M.B.K. charter), the
Washington (new ship), and the
Portland (new ship), all of 9,000-
ton class, are now at anchor at Kobe.
It is believed for some time these
large-sized ships will remain idle.**BOTTLED WHISKY AND SODA.**Dunn, as directors of Schweppes,
Ltd., the mineral-water company,
have issued a reply to the circular
of the Shareholders' Committee cri-
ticising the board and proposing that
four members of the committee—
Sir Ivor Phillips, M.P., Mr. Lewis
Hastam, M.P., Mr. J. McLaren, and
Mr. G. Williamson Milne—shall dis-
place the present members of the
board, with the exception of Mr. H.
Kemp Welch.In the reply there is much criti-
cism of an ex-director, Mr. Walter
Harris, who, it is alleged, while a
director proposed that the Schweppes
Co. should go in for lager beer and
"should bottle and put on the mar-
ket a mixture of whisky and soda."**EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.**Now that the war is over the
prolongation of the East African
campaign is, becoming a subject of
increasing criticism. In an article
in the Cape Times, Mr. Owen Le-
cher, a well-known authority on
Central Africa, demands the appoint-
ment of a commission of inquiry.
He asserts that the total strength of
the enemy at the time of General
Northey's departure for England
scarcely outnumbered the motor cars
possessed by our mechanical trans-
port. We had an overwhelming
superiority in numbers, besides
an organisation extending from
Capetown to Nairobi. There
were also two main headquarters at
Dar-es-Salaam and Zomba which em-
ployed a much larger number of offi-
cers than the whole of General von
Lettow's European force. Mr. Le-
cher adds:—"It is understood com-
monly that the East African cam-
paign has cost much more than the
Boer war. Only a strong committee
of unbiased men can give a satis-
factory answer to the question, Why
was the campaign not finished months
ago? Banquet speeches and congratu-
latory telegrams must not be allowed
to obscure the issue."**A ROTTEN TRADE.**In the course of a letter to the
Japan Chronicle, Capt. D. H. James,
who knows, says:—"It is war that
makes military service the degrading
servitude that it is. To fit men for
the brutality of war it is necessary
to discipline and train them to kill.
They must be taught the correct
method of jabbing a bayonet into
human flesh and, giving it a turn,
draw it smartly out. There is a
knack in bashing a man's brains out
with the butt end of a rifle. It is
bayonet strength which counts in the
firing line. To prepare for murder
by reading the Bible would not
result in "bayonet efficiency."
To pretend that military life
in war time tends to im-
prove the body and soul is as
accurate as the statement that the
sight of hundreds of dead and wound-
ed men broadens a man's views on
vivisection."There is no "glory of war" in the
filth of trenches, nor is the education
of the nation uplifted by making
officers of boys of 18. Boys without
the ideas of men, placed over men to
lead them into battle. What can be
more humiliating to the men they
lead. Thousands of these gallant
boys have proved their right to be
classed with the best leaders. But
that does not lessen the pity that
they should have been thrown into
the furnace."**G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.****WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.****Hotel Mansions.**Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
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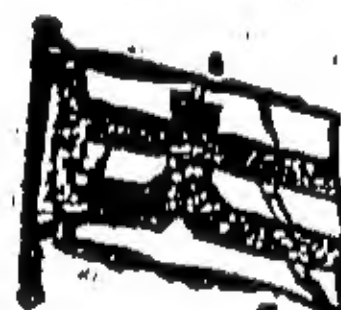
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FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SWATOW & BANGKOK	TAIYING	Mar. 31, at 10 a.m.	
SEANGHAI & TIENTSIN	KWANG	Mar. 31, at Noon.	
SEANGHAI	CHIRI	Mar. 31, at 3 p.m.	
SEANGHAI	TRAY	April 1, at Noon.	
SEANGHAI	SUNSHINE	April 3, at Noon.	
TIENTSIN	EVERNEW	April 7, at Noon.	

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	FRIDAY, April 4, Daylight.	
HAIPHONG	TAISANG	FRIDAY, April 4, at 8 a.m.	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	FRIDAY, April 4, at 3 p.m.	
VANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, April 4, at 3 p.m.	
KOBE	SOISANG	TUESDAY, April 8, Daylight.	
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	TUESDAY, April 8, at Noon.	
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, April 11, at 3 p.m.	

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KOREA MARU	20,000	25th April from Yokohama
NIIPPON MARU	11,000	28th April from Yokohama
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SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May from Yokohama

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SEIYO MARU	17,200	May 3rd
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Empress of Asia	29th May	16th June
Monteagle	10th June	4th July
Empress of Russia	26th June	14th July
Empress of Japan	9th July	30th July
Empress of Asia	24th July	11th Aug.

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REMARKABLE WORK AS A
SPY.

Permission has been accorded to tell, at least in part, the story of a charming young Englishwoman who for four years was a British spy in Berlin, supplied our authorities constantly with information of supreme value, and was never even suspected until the beginning of November last. The whole story cannot yet be told, but the facts available constitute a fascinating chapter in the history of secret service work. The lady in question was known as Miss Irene Westermann. She was a teacher of music in Berlin before the war and she spoke German so well and had acquired the outward appearance of the typical German girl to such an extent that no one took her for anything else but a German. This lady had established a very wide connection and gave lessons to the children of some of the best known families in Germany. From the outbreak of war this mysterious and fascinating woman, whose gifts made her a welcome guest, sought the company of men in a position to know what was going on behind the scenes and the opinion of the German High Command. She wormed out of her dupes information of the greatest value to the Allies, but it was not until the eye of the armistice that the German secret service got on her track. According to their own story she obtained and passed to agents of the Entente information regarding Germany's construction of submarines, the latest types of aeroplanes and of the new gun which the Germans had invented to deal with the tanks. The first hint of the existence of such an agent of the Entente came to the German secret service in the early part of 1915. The head of the Special Department, Major Weissmann, conducted a six months' search throughout Germany but had to admit failure to locate the lady. Major Weissmann was among the last to suspect the charming Miss Westermann, who was a personal friend of his, and actually on several occasions discussed with him the mystery of the woman spy who was baffling the best brains of the German secret service. Even when certain documents were abstracted from his person he never associated her with their disappearance until too late. The documents were of great value. They were plans relating to new German operations on land and sea and they had been purloined in the first place by two French secret service men. Major Weissmann was proud of his success in getting these papers back and having the two spies executed. He could not help boasting about his success to the lady and he even showed her the papers. She appeared greatly interested in them and in admiration for the resource and skill of her companion. It was only when he reached his lodgings that the major found the papers were missing. What the German High Command evidently felt most of all was the fact that when they had arranged for the preparation of a new poison gas that was to be a greater surprise to the Allies than the first gas this mystery spy obtained the formula in some way and passed it on to the Allies. The result was that work was begun on a new type of respirator and when the gas was used it proved a great failure. A fortnight before the armistice was signed the Berlin secret service began to suspect Miss Westermann. They set out to arrest her at her flat but were surprised to find that she had flown and no trace of her could be found. Early in November came the first real proof that the woman was still in Germany and was still at her work. This was in a report of a young lady who had turned up in Karlsruhe and obtained employment in a new aeroplane factory. After a fortnight she disappeared and with her went the plans of a new type of aeroplane which the Germans had decided to build in the hope of regaining supremacy in the air. The fugitive was tracked to Mannheim, to Mainz and other towns, but the police always seemed to arrive a few hours too late. She made her way to the British lines, when armistice was signed, and at the present time she is enjoying a well earned rest in Scotland.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARIS CONFERENCE.

THE BILL AGAINST GERMANY.

PARIS, March 28th.—The Reparation Commission has reduced the reparation claims to £5,000,000,000. On this basis, the principal and the interest would amount to £16,000,000,000 spread over a period of forty years.

On the other hand, the German resources, according to American experts, are approximately £24,000,000,000, including resources outside Germany, totalling £1,600,000,000, which comprise the merchantmen, railways, the mines in Alsace-Lorraine, the coal and iron in the Saar Valley, foreign securities, and Government property in her late colonies.

The Commission regards these outside resources as the subject of confiscation; hence, at least £1,600,000,000 should be immediately available for liquidation of Allied war losses. How the balance is to be obtained is at present not settled.

The Anglo-American view is inclined to permit Germany to resume her industrial activities, from which it is estimated, £60,000,000 annually could be earmarked to wipe out outstanding debts.

Broadly, the British Delegates desire the allotment of damages among the Allies on the basis of war costs. France suffered the heaviest material losses, but Britain imposed the largest burden of taxation upon her people.

HOURS AND WAGES.

LONDON, March 28th.—The Committee, appointed by the Industrial Conference, established by the Premier to enquire into the questions of hours and wages, has completed its report. It unanimously recommends the adoption of an eight-hour day for all industries and a minimum wage for all workers.

AVIATION.

PARIS, March 19th.—Substantial progress is now being made in the work for an Inter-Allied Aeronautical Commission.

Three sub-commissions are already elaborating an International Air Control Convention.

The Commission has decided that each nation owns the air above its territory, but must allow free passage for aviators of other countries.

An International Aviation Council will be formed, which will advise the League of Nations, and will deal with all air traffic questions.

The British authorities propose to introduce, in Great Britain, a uniform system of training military, naval and civilian pilots. It is thus hoped to train a large number of men who will be available for a national emergency.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, March 28th.—In the House of Commons, Mr. R. B. Stoker suggested that, in view of the almost total cessation of movement in the cotton trade, the free entry of cotton goods into Scandinavia, Denmark and Holland should be permitted.

Sir Cecil Harmsworth replied that the abrogation of the blockade arrangements could only be carried out with the consent of the Allies. All the Associated Governments considered it necessary, at present, for reasons of policy, to maintain the blockade, but they were fully alive to the not unnatural irritation in Britain, and as soon as it had served its purpose, as the most important lever for obtaining the enemy's acceptance and execution of the Allies' terms, the Government would welcome the possibility of removing the blockade restrictions.

ECONOMICS.

LONDON, March 24th.—Reuter understands that the Supreme Economic Council in Paris has unanimously resolved to favour the raising of the blockade against Austria-Hungary, subject to the approval of the Supreme War Council. This does not affect the question of food against which the blockade has ceased to operate, and does not necessarily mean that raw materials may be sent to Austria-Hungary.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PARIS, March 19th.—Six members of the League of Nations Commission, Lord Robert Cecil, Col. House, M. Leon Bourgeois, M. Visschers, M. Hymans and M. Visschers, have been appointed to hear the views of neutral representatives on the League Covenant tomorrow.

The first full meeting of the League Commission, President Wilson presiding, will be held on March 22nd, to discuss the amendments and suggestions proposed by neutrals and the Powers represented at the Conference.

The Commission will then sit continuously. It is anticipated that the final text of the League will be ready for signature before the preliminary Peace Treaty.

Lord Robert Cecil, pointed out that many problems could only be solved by reference to the League of Nations, and it would be useless to proceed with the final terms until the broad lines of the League were fixed.

For instance, the preliminary terms pre-supposed the League of Nations as regards the German Colonies, which could not be left in the air. Moreover, it had been already agreed that the German Colonies should be assigned to mandates which pre-supposed the League of Nations. Lord Robert Cecil emphasised that the League was an "essential element in the pacification of the world, and the sooner it got working the better."

VIEWS OF HAVAS.

PARIS, March 30th.—A Havas message states:—The questions actually delaying the work of the Peace Conference concern reparation and the left bank of the Rhine. It is generally agreed that the only feasible plan is to fix an estimation of the total sum Germany can pay.

It is generally thought that the Allies will recognise certain priority claims of France and Belgium.

Regarding the left bank of the Rhine, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau will come to an arrangement first, and then consult President Wilson.

The idea most favoured is to form an independent Rhenish State, as there are separatist tendencies among the Rhine populations.

A Havas message states:—The Peace Conference is deeply concerned as to the turn in Polish affairs. The French renew the request for a military demonstration against the Ukrainians as the only alternative, and press for the sending of a military expedition into Poland.

French circles believe that M. Paderewski's Government will be unable to continue to hold out, as a case Lemberg falls.

All the Peace Delegates consider Poland the bulwark between Western Europe and Bolshevism.

The need for sending four Polish regiments is greater than ever.

BRITISH LABOUR CRISIS.

LONDON, March 28th.—The newspapers attribute the persistence of the railwaymen's discontent largely to the bureaucratic procedure adopted in negotiating with their delegates. They contrast that with the bold enquiry which the Coal Commission, established to deal with the miners' strike, almost unthinkingly. Its results are so successful that the method is bound to be applied to other intractable labour problems, enabling Britain once more to give the world a lead in showing how to secure social peace and justice.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, in an article in a Sunday paper, points out that the recent concessions in hours and wages were not altogether extorted by the Trade Unions, but were due to the larger outlook and the new note of humanity on the part of employers, as a result of common sufferings in the war.

EGYPTIAN TROUBLE.

CAIRO, March 18th.—The disorder, which is general in the provinces, necessitates strong aeroplane patrols which, with machine-guns, are inflicting considerable casualties on the unruly crowds.

The authorities regard his continued stay, in an advisory capacity, essential.

MORE DEMONSTRATIONS.

CAIRO, March 18th.—A demonstration at Alexandria today dispersed quietly, the military not needing fire.

There have been demonstrations in various localities in the provinces, notably at Galioub, where a crowd of 3,000 smashed the station buildings and cut the telegraphs.

Five British officers and four Indian soldiers, who were passengers on the train, bravely defended the station with the aid of revolvers.

An aeroplane appeared and swept down, dispersing the demonstrators.

DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

In connection with the disturbances the following statement was made in the House of Commons.

The first part of the message is missing.

His Majesty's Government replied that, while sympathising with the idea of giving the Egyptians an increasing share in the Government of the country, they could not abandon their responsibility for order in, and good Government of, Egypt, and for safeguarding the rights and interests of the native and foreign populations. No useful purpose would be served by the Nationalist leaders coming to London, and advancing their impossible demands, which it was impossible to entertain. The visit of two Ministers would be very welcome, but their own convenience and dignity would be better served if it was not timed to coincide with the first weeks of the Peace Conference, when Mr. Balfour would be absent in Paris. The Government proposed that their visit be postponed for a short time.

The two Ministers then tendered their resignations.

General Sir Richard Wingate was summoned to London in the beginning of January to report on the situation, and the two Ministers were invited to come to London in the middle of February. They declined, unless the Nationalist leaders were also permitted to proceed to London. His Majesty's Government was unable to accept such a condition and the resignations of the two Ministers were accepted by the Sultan.

Steps were then taken for a New Ministry, but the Nationalists endeavoured to prevent the formation of a Ministry by intimidating the Sultan and those Ministers willing to accept office.

The Sultan appealed for protection, and authority was given for the arrest and deportation, to Malta, of Saad Pasha, Zaglul, and three other Nationalist leaders.

Since that time there have been demonstrations and rioting in Cairo and one or two provincial centres. These uprisings were chiefly organised by students, who enlisted the help of the town rabble. Collisions occurred with the Egyptian police and British troops engaged in maintaining order, and there have been some casualties, while a few looters have been shot.

These manifestations were not approved by the more sober elements of the population. There is every reason to believe that the situation is well in hand.

Lord Curzon made an identical statement in the House of Lords.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

PARIS, March 28th.—M. Millerand, formerly Minister of War, has been appointed Commissioner-General for the French Republic for the temporary administration of Alsace-Lorraine. He is vested with full powers for nominating all officials in all branches.

A Havas message states:—Yesterday there came into operation a law requiring persons and companies carrying on business in France to enter their names and other particulars in a new commercial register, within a month.

Such particulars are also required from foreign companies establishing branches or agencies in France.

"THE NEW DAY."

BRUSSELS, March 28th.—The Vienna newspaper, "L'Echo de la Presse," has been published, and is replaced by a new "democratic" paper, the "Der Neue Tag."

NO LONGER NEEDED.

PARIS, March 28th.—The Chamber of Deputies passed a Bill for dismantling the Paris fortifications.

HUNGARY'S OUTBURST.

COPENHAGEN, March 24th.—A message from Budapest states:—According to a Hungarian semi-official statement, the Note issued by Count Karolyi intimated that the more important points in the neutral zone, formed by the line of demarcation, would be occupied by the Entente troops.

The Note required the withdrawal of Hungarian troops behind the western boundary of the belt within ten days. It authorised the Rumanians to advance to the eastern boundary, and the Civil Government in the Neutral Zone to be exercised by the Hungarians under Allied control.

The formation of a Soviet Government was communicated by wireless to M. Lenin in Moscow. "He was greeted as the 'leader of the International Proletariat'."

He replied stating that it was necessary to maintain permanent wireless communication between Budapest and Moscow, in order to communicate the decisions of the Moscow Congress and report on the military situation.

Statements issued from Budapest accuse the Entente of forcing a revolution, but the crisis was more probably due to the occupation of parts of Hungary by the Czech-Slovaks and Rumanians, while signs are not wanting of German collusion with the Bolshevists.

A message from Vienna, March 24th.—The Lokai Anzeiger states that Colonel Vix, leader of the Entente Commission, fore-shadowed the extended occupation of Hungarian districts, owing to the Government's inability to cope with Bolshevism.

NEW GERMAN AMBITION.

COPENHAGEN, March 24th.—The ex-Minister, Herr Dernburg, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt, says:—Germany is threatened with disunion, instead of security, on the West; she must turn eastwards to satisfy her needs and realise her future.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

LONDON, March 19th.—In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. George Lambart, who appealed to the Government to remove the restrictions on the export trade, Mr. Austen Chamberlain emphasised that the Government's policy was to abolish control and Government interference as soon as possible. Much progress had already been made.

The export of cotton goods was free, except to the black and white, the restrictions, on which were maintained for reasons of inter-Allied policy. The sooner the blockade was raised the better would we be pleased.

The Government would do all they could to promote and increase production and efficiency, as well as the export trade, by which the great burdens ahead could be borne.

They trusted that industry would not be plunged into strife at a moment when all parties ought to be co-operating to increase production in order that the State might safely emerge from its perils.

BRITISH MOTOR TRADE.

LONDON, March 18th.—The Overseas Trade Department and the Associated Motor Manufacturers are sending an investigator to Ceylon, Singapore, Batavia, Australasia, Yokohama, Shanghai, Rangoon, Calcutta and Bombay to inquire into the prospects for the sale of British motors.

DELAYED CABLEGRAMS.

LONDON, March 26th.—In the House of Commons, Sir A. Williamson suggested that the congestion of cables, that the use of private codes with India and Overseas possessions should be permitted commercially.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied that the use of private codes was not permissible so long as it was necessary to maintain the censorship.

Sir A. Williamson suggested that well-known firms might be permitted to use private codes to European countries. Mr. Churchill promised to consider the matter.

KAISER MAY GO TO SWITZERLAND.

COPENHAGEN, March 19th.—A telegram from Vienna states that the German Emperor, residing in Switzerland.

THE O'LEARY CASE.

NEW YORK, March 24th.—In the O'Leary case, the Jury, after deliberating for four hours, failed to bring in a unanimous verdict.

POLAND.

PARIS, March 26th.—A telegram from Posen states that the negotiations between the Inter-Allied Commission and the German delegates in regard to a Polish-German Armistice have broken down owing to Herr Erzberger, when everything seemed definitely settled, making a new demand for neutral representation on a superior Commission at Posen to settle the Polish-German disputes, which it had been previously agreed, should be chosen by the International Armistice Commission at Spa.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL LAW.

PARIS, March 26th.—A Havas message states:—Yesterday there came into operation a law requiring persons and companies carrying on business in France to enter their names and other particulars in a new commercial register, within a month.

Such particulars are also required from foreign companies establishing branches or agencies in France.

"THE NEW DAY."

BRUSSELS, March 28th.—The Vienna newspaper, "L'Echo de la Presse," has been published, and is replaced by a new "democratic" paper, the "Der Neue Tag."

NO LONGER NEEDED.

PARIS, March 28th.—The Chamber of Deputies passed a Bill for dismantling the Paris fortifications.

GERMAN SITUATION.

BERLIN, March 18th.—The Government are taking all precautions against further armed rioting. Government troops, with artillery and machine-guns, surrounded the barracks of the infantry regiment at Nienkolln, which has shown a hostile attitude. The regiment surrendered before being attacked.

BERLIN, March 18th.—Under-Secretary Herr Braun states that the Entente has promised to remove the restrictions against German trade with neutrals, and to mitigate the "Black List" system.

BERLIN, March 18th.—The miners in the Ruhr District have enforced a six-hour day.

BERLIN, March 18th.—A message from Munich states that in the Landtag, the Premier, Herr Hoffmann, emphasised that the Landtag's task was to collaborate with the Soviets in public life. He declared that the capitalist system, permanently, would become impossible.

Bavaria would not separate from the Empire.

COPENHAGEN, March 19th.—A telegram from Berlin, dated March 19th, states that two German steamers are unable to sail from Hamburg in accordance with the Brussels Agreement, as the Hamburg branch of the German Seamen's League has passed a resolution refusing to work the ships for the Entente.

German newspapers protest against this snatching of practice and declare that Hamburg seamen are only a communist fringe.

COPENHAGEN, March 22nd.—A message from Bremen states that the seamen refused to man foodships, unless allowed to remain aboard.

A message from Berlin states, however, that there is a sufficiency of volunteers to man foodships to ensure the sailing of the foodships.

BOLSHEVIST REVERSES.

PARIS, March 21st.—A message from Bern states that the situation of the Bolshevists in the Ukraine has become worse.

General Futur's troops resumed the offensive, and gained a considerable success.

The Ukrainians, advancing northwards, occupied Sarny, an important railway junction; also Dombrovitz and Stolin, 150 kilometres south of Pripet, and Smirna. They also hold the river Eoryn.

PARIS, March 21st.—It is confirmed that the Greeks drove the Bolshevists out of Kherson.

OUR ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENCE.

Although it is well known that anti-aircraft guns played a large part in our home defence, few people probably realise the valuable work done by similar guns in the various theatres of war in which our armies have been engaged.

The public hear a great deal about the Royal Air Force, the number of hostile aircraft brought down, but do not understand the extent to which "Archie" (the anti-aircraft gun in popularly termed), together with its kindred and indispensable adjuncts, the anti-aircraft searchlights and anti-aircraft machine-gun companies, has assisted in the limitation of hostile bombing and reconnaissance.

Although the facts and figures given below refer to the work of the anti-aircraft artillery, searchlights, and machine-guns in France, equally valuable results have been achieved in other theatres of war. The total bag of the guns from January 1st, 1918, up to the signing of the armistice was as follows:—

Hostile planes definitely "crashed" or forced to land in our lines... 171

Planes forced down out of control... 7

Total... 178

During the same period the bag of the special anti-aircraft machine-guns and machine-guns fitted with special sights for use by the infantry was:

Planes crashed... 97

Making a grand total in 104 months of... 275

Now, these figures may not appear large in comparison with the number of planes brought down in a like period by the Royal Air Force, but it must be remembered that the effect of anti-aircraft guns and searchlights is defensive rather than offensive, and that over and above any physical effect there remains the moral effect of these weapons, which produces results of no little value. No plane is able to make good reconnaissance, take photographs, or direct artillery fire when it is compelled to remain at considerable heights (often over 18,000ft.) or continually to dodge about to avoid shells.

The moral effect of the anti-aircraft searchlights, too, is enormous. On many occasions enemy bombing machines have been kept out of vital areas as the one thing they particularly dislike is being held in a searchlight beam and shot at. In August last a night flying squadron of the Royal Air Force commenced operations, and it was mainly due to the efficiency of the anti-aircraft searchlights that night attacking by our plane, became feasible and remarkably successful. When enemy aircraft were not actually picked up and held in a beam, and incidentally handed on over wide areas from beam to beam, they were pointed out by switching lights in the direction of the sound of the engine of the hostile planes. At least, twenty-five large enemy bombing aeroplanes were destroyed by this method in three months, and hostile bombing enormously reduced in consequence. The mere holding of a hostile plane in the beam often caused it to shed all its bombs as once, usually in open country, where no harm could be done, in order to enable it to become sufficiently light to rise and get away from the beam quickly.

FOCH INTERVIEWED.

PARIS, March 21st.—Interviewed by Le Matin on the anniversary of the great German attack in 1918, Marshal Foch declared that the Rhine was France's only good line of defence. He did not ask for its annexation, but France would have fought, in vain, unless she got this military frontier.

CLEAN THROUGH A TYPHOON.

REAR-ADMIRAL'S BREEZY NARRATIVE OF A DESTROYER'S FEAT OF ENDURANCE.

"Tossed about like a cork" is often the phrase used to describe ships in a storm, but it can be more literally applied to a destroyer in a typhoon.

So in reading in the National Review an account of such an experience one is not surprised to find racy descriptions of "topsy-turvydom" and breezy allusions to incidents that are best illustrated by the popular saying, "Hanging on by the skin of your teeth."

The article, in the form of a letter to a fellow naval officer, was written by Commander (now Rear-Admiral) A. F. Everett, and relates to a typhoon in the China Sea in 1905, when he commanded H.M.S. Eze, a destroyer of about 600 tons, with a 8-18 inch bottom plating.

A GUELING.

This mere cockleshell, with a companion ship the Dec, survived the worst gulling we should think any destroyer could have the misfortune to meet, and it is clear the navigation of the commander and the steadiness of all on board played no small part in the salvation of the ship.

On the typhoon coming upon her the destroyer was headed straight into it, and for two days the struggle went on—until the plucky little fighter had passed clean through.

The star's ship was soon lost sight of, only to reappear a few hours later on the rain becoming less torrential.

"Shanghai" as a rendezvous was signalled, and then darkness descended on the vessels.

"POISED ON THE BOILING CREST."

This was not altogether to the grief of the writer, since it was painful to watch her struggles. His dry, humorous version of her antics is typical of the attitude, taken at the whole alarming affair.

The extraordinary attitudes she had assumed and the contortions she went through were more interesting than rearing. At times she would be poised on the boiling crest of a sea, her fore-part high and dry (so to speak), leaving her keel visible from the bow to below the coaming-tower; the after-part, also naked, showing her propellers racing in the air. Then she would take a dive, an intervening wave would blot out this merry picture, and then, to one's relief as the wave passed by, a mass would appear waving on the other side until, thank God, one would catch sight of her funnels and then her hull still above water.

"WEARY WITH THE STRAIN."

The commander of the Eze was not insensible to the fact that his own ship was behaving in exactly the same way. "It was with great difficulty," he says, "that one could hold on to the bridge; my avoirdupois commenced to tell on my arms and legs; they began to get weary with the strain."

There were great struggles with smashed gear on deck and leakages, but these were successful to a temporary extent, and by this time, "completely tired with life," the skipper felt that nourishment was eminently necessary.

He tolled, aft by short rushes, and his own story of this hazardous feat will best describe it:

To an onlooker this would have proved a most ludicrous spectacle. My build does not lend itself to agility, and on this occasion, besides being handicapped by an oilskin, I was stiff in every joint from holding on, also bruised and sore by collisions on the bridge, caused by my fairy form occasionally breaking away and taking charge until brought up all standing (or otherwise) by the lebridge rails. Thank goodness the bridge is too narrow to get much way on; and yet there are people who complain that it is too small.

"FUNNY TO WATCH, BUT—"

It was indeed a most undignified proceeding to get aft. Hanging on to lifelines more or less slack, crouching down to lower my centre of gravity with the lurch of the ship, dodging a sea behind the funnel, then swinging round a funner guy that cut my hands, crawling along the deck like a dog, bumping up against the sharp edges of the tethered and unsecured coxwain, bugging the torpedo on the nearest piece of fixed furniture—all this, exciting and troublesome as it was to me at the time, was far funnier in the abstract than in its concrete reality.

As he expected, water had got into the sacred sanctum, his cabin, and a glance satisfied him that his very special frock-coat had seen its best days. Various articles had been jerked out of drawers on to the floor, where, in company with his boots, they swished from side to side.

A CHASE.

A hideous racket proceeded from the wardroom, where a new kind of steppechase appeared to be in full progress.

Two ordinary chairs and the arm-chair were chasing one another from side to side of the mess, trying to conform with the movement of the ship. The arm-chair, owing to its width, was severely handicapped in its movements, and it occasionally jammed between the centre-line stanchion and the bulkhead. The chairs, being

lighter, and with a higher metacentre, were more agile and frequently succeeded, when the ship gave an extra lurch, in jumping their heavier competitor. The settee, cushions, aided by the water on the deck, also joined in the fun. To add to the enjoyment of the scene, I found that my stack of official papers formed part of the debris on the deck.

COLOUR TO THE EFFECT!

On trying to solve them, I discovered that the cruel-stand had broken loose and its constituents, together with the contents of a red ink bottle and some pickles, had added considerable colour to the effect. My last typewriter, which I had previously had tethered to the leg of the settee for safety, had evidently been bitten by the arm-chair when that piece of furniture had, in its mad career, evaded the stanchion and got home. As its wreck was obviously complete, I left it where it was, and have since been offered three dollars for it by the Shanghai agents.

Tearing himself away from this "rotunda circus," the captain bundled out his Chinese servant, who, in going down to the storeroom for food, resented the water that poured down his back.

Having devoured a tin of Cambridge sausages, the commander negotiated the exciting difficulties of the return journey, and, in one awe-inspiring moment, realised how a destroyer could, thanks to the elasticity of modern steel, bend without breaking.

SHREK CLIFF OF WATER.

And so the horrible night passed. At dawn it was clear the crisis—was far as the typhoon was concerned—was at hand. There were most terrific gusts of wind, and the craft was subjected to extremely alarming shocks, as witness the description in detail:—

As the light increased, one could the better foresee the approaching seas as they topped before us. At times it seemed impossible that we could rise in time. The craft would take a header off the crest of one sea into the hollow of the succeeding one. As she dived one would look agliss and see, towering in front, a sheer cliff of water with an ugly boiling crest apparently about to engulf the ship. Instinctively one would hold on for dear life, maybe shut one's eyes and bow one's head, in anticipation of the inevitable deluge.

Often, to my intense surprise, when I thought all must be up with us (and I was so fed up with the business that I fervently hoped then that the agony of it all would soon be short-outspiced), she would rise to the occasion, but it was only to experience the same feeling again in a short time.

GOOSE-SEINS.

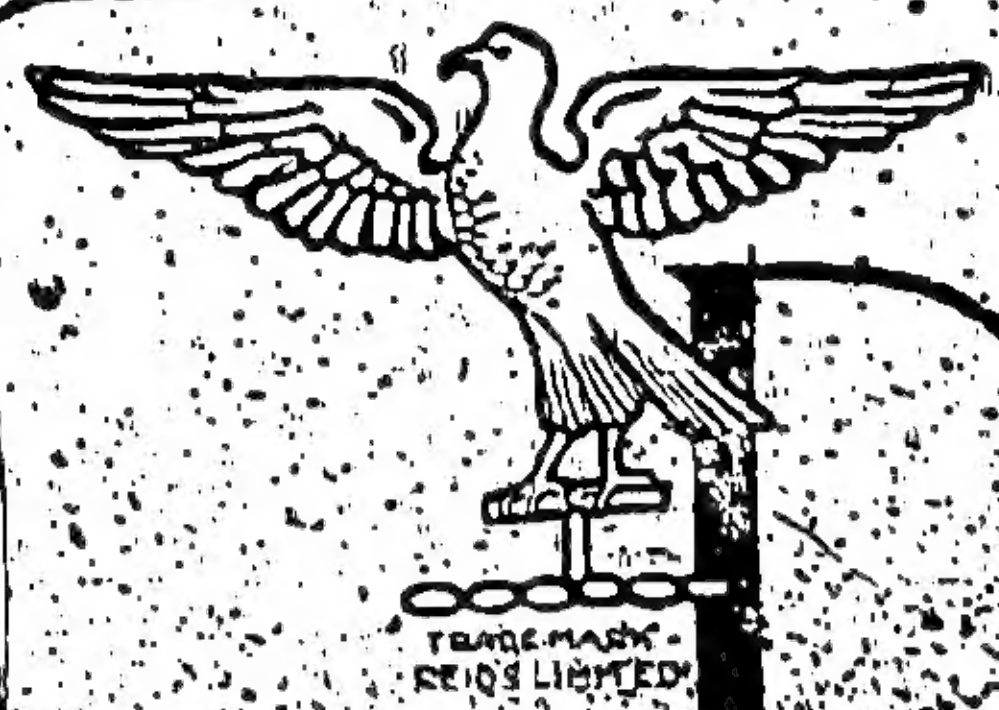
There were times when she got out of step; when, in taking her dive, she was naked (i.e., not water-borne) up to the foremost funnel, and then was betide one's innermost feelings if she took an acute belly-flopper. The water, hitting the naked form of the ship simultaneously throughout a large area, naturally struck her with immense force. The effect was to bring the craft up all-standing, and the blow would be followed by almost a human shivering, which was apt to make one think that the hull had not been able to withstand it.

"I need hardly tell you that we had been flopping ever since the typhoon had begun to make its force felt, in increasing ratio to the sea set up, and so I had become more case-hardened to it as nothing seriously resulted, but this particular morning, watch business was far more than was good for my nerves at times—"fair give me the goose-skins," as the housemaid said.

A brief respite was afforded with the centre of the typhoon passed, and, having weathered the worst hair, the captain, naturally had all the more "stomach" to face the other. As he says, it might not have been a very pleasing prospect (theoretically) to know one's troubles were only half over, but it gave him more heart with which to "carry on."

THE SIGNALMAN'S REMARK.

Then the full force of the typhoon came on them again, and there was more damage, accompanied by this illuminating incident:—



DUC DE MONACO.

GRAND VIN SEC

Dry Champagne



REIDS LIMITED, IMPORTERS.

OBTAINABLE AT
GANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD. AGENTS.

AND ALL HOTELS, BARS AND STORES

NOTICES.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society will be held at the registered office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of April, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, when the following resolutions are proposed:

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £2,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each.

2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of £10 each with the sum of £10 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £2 each with the sterling equivalent of £20 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 40,000 shares out of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.

3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:

By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article.

107(a). The Board may employ the funds of the Society which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any part thereof or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or any portion thereof is proposed to be dealt with were or were not for the purpose of being applied to or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repaying improving and maintaining any part of the property of the Society, or in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interest of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets.

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108.

108a (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 10, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.

(2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

(3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this Article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Articles 107(a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such resolution and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.

108(b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting declaring or sanctioning the same or, in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the Twenty-eighth day of March, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of April, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, when the following resolutions are proposed:

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Company as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £1,000,000 Sterling divided into 100,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each.

2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Company of the nominal value of £10 each with the sum of £10 paid up thereon be converted into three shares and two-fifths of one share of the nominal value of £5 each with the sterling equivalent of £7.35 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 18,000 shares out of the 100,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Company so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Company on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.

3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:

By the insertion after Article No. 106 of the following Article.

106(a). The Board may employ the funds of the Company which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 106 or any part thereof or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or any portion thereof is proposed to be dealt with were or were not for the purpose of being applied to or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repaying improving and maintaining any part of the property of the Company, or in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interest of the Company and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets.

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 107.

107a (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 18, 19 and 20 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.

(2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Company for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Company providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

(3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this Article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Articles 106(a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such resolution and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.

107(b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting declaring or sanctioning the same or, in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the Twenty-eighth day of March, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

ENGLISH ACRES.

THE NEW SPIRIT OF THE LAND.

After four years in France, where hedges do not exist and a grass field is a rarity, England has a very English appearance. But, as one travels about the country with one eye to the changes, a new England emerges.

Many countrymen who are old enough to remember how between '80 and '90 their homes became encircled with a sort of park, as field after field, previously, under the plough, was allowed to fall back to grass, and the beauty of the land grew as the use diminished. The farmers whose rent was reduced as a yearly operation made money by the simple process of not spending, and where no tenants were forthcoming the landlords universally lost so much per acre by attempting to farm for themselves.

"Wheat," the wisecracker said, "will never reach a paying price again."

Wheat is now over 70 shillings a quarter, and it used to pay at 30 shillings.

The least enterprising could see that there was money in it, and the grass fields began to vanish and the face of the country to change as after a thaw. Almost exactly two million acres of grass have been ploughed up since 1916, a good many of these within as little as ten miles of London, to the interest and astonishment of almost suburban residents, who felt for the first time that agriculture concerned them as a personal thing.

The figures of British production, as I can testify from many talks with observers in both countries, astounded both Frenchmen and Americans.

It is the most remarkable part of England's war efforts, an eminent American statesman said to me in America last spring.

BREAD FOR 40 WEEKS.

It is a fact that to-day we now can supply ourselves with loaves for forty weeks in the year (that is, if the brewers are not too greedy and we are content with bread that is not pure wheat).

I have before me quite amazing figures of the percentage of increase of grain, beans, peas, and above all, potatoes. Last year potatoes even exceeded the natural rate of consumption, as the German supply always does. But statistics are cold things. It is much more persuasive to see the process on a piece of land with which one is familiar.

I know, for example, a one-hundred-acre ex-meadow that now provides enough starch food for 400 people for a year. I doubt if it fed ten in the old days.

They tell us these figures will never be approached again, and complaints of the disappearance of grass are numerous; but grass is the thinnest of all forms of cultivation, as the world acknowledges. Happily we shall never be content with so much of it again; and as it seems to me, the change is such, both on the land

IN THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

land, that there is no reason why should not advance on war figures instead of retrograding. We are proud of our effort, but our acres still produce on the average about half what Belgian acres produce.

The new spirit is visible in a score of little signs, all significant. Since returning from the war I have seen farmers, with the good will of their landlords, and the help of German prisoners, destroying hedges and rooting up trees, an obvious benefit scarcely dreamed of in the past. I knew people before the war, as deep in the country as Berkshire, who could only get vegetables from Covent Garden; and the country people everywhere could hardly be persuaded to regard vegetables as a staple form of food.

In the eyes of farmers vegetable culture was generally felt to be derogatory, and their gardens were neglected. Labourers quite frequently let their allotments go out of cultivation. They were not worth the trouble, they used to say.

This sort of spirit has, as it seems to me, wholly vanished; and the new spirit has many things to keep it alive. Home supplies of food are almost as valuable now as they were.

A Food Production Department is as necessary as before, and food will remain dear for years, probably always. Throughout England, however, have multiplied, and the gardens are cultivated to the hilt. Both for the first time are accepted as a real source of wealth, and even luxury.

"HOME-GROWN," THE MOTTO. "All you see on the table is home-grown," said to me the other day a London worker with a country home; and the fare included a rabbit and a home-cured ham. Such things are small details, but they express well enough a sentiment that is new and almost universal.

Village gardens and allotments, as I have said, are visibly, even in mid-winter, reformed places; and the collected figures of their production which have been gathered with much trouble, are even more startling than the figures of farm production. Everything on the land has added worth, as if England were France. Even the rabbits are "farmed." Wood-cutting, for example, which is an important addition to the activities of most French villages, is a popular occupation, and a certain number of farmers have bought circular saws and use them for their neighbours' benefit.

All this new activity is, of course, primarily due to war, but it is associated with the presence on the land of many women. We have exactly the same phenomena in France and in Germany, which even before the war used just ten times as many women on the land as we did and cultivated a third more of its area. In England before the war country women of all classes had notoriously become too fine to concern themselves with the land.

To-day at this moment 80 per cent. of the women who are now working on the land are desirous of staying on it. I speak of a particular district in one of the Home Counties, but the

WEIHAIWEI LAND.

The directors of the Weihaiwei Land Building Co. Ltd. have prepared their report for presentation to shareholders at the twentieth annual meeting to be held on March 28. It shows that for the year ended December 31, 1918, Tls. 2,092.04 was expended on general repairs and upkeep of the bungalows, all but one of which were occupied during the whole of the 1918 summer season.

The profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Tls. 3,583.10 out of which the directors recommend that a dividend of three per cent. (Tls. 9.60 per share) should be paid. This will absorb Tls. 2,204.40, leaving to be carried forward a balance of Tls. 1,378.70.

The company owns 318 mow of land, comprising five estates, of which only 44 mow have been utilized, leaving 274 mow to be developed.

desire, I think, general. It will be a serious setback if they are ousted, as they may be, for there is a tendency to say that their labour is not economic.

English land needs the domestic touch even more than it needs scientific handling. This truth in some form or other has occurred to every soldier who has been billeted in a French village; and in this direction too the war may alter our previous contemptuous and narrow view of what work on the land means.—W. Beach Thomas in the Daily Mail.

CRICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.

For the relief of Bronchial, Pulmonary, Spasmodic, Asthmatic Coughs, loss of Voice, and all Throat and Lung Irritations.
PRICE \$1.00 per bottle.

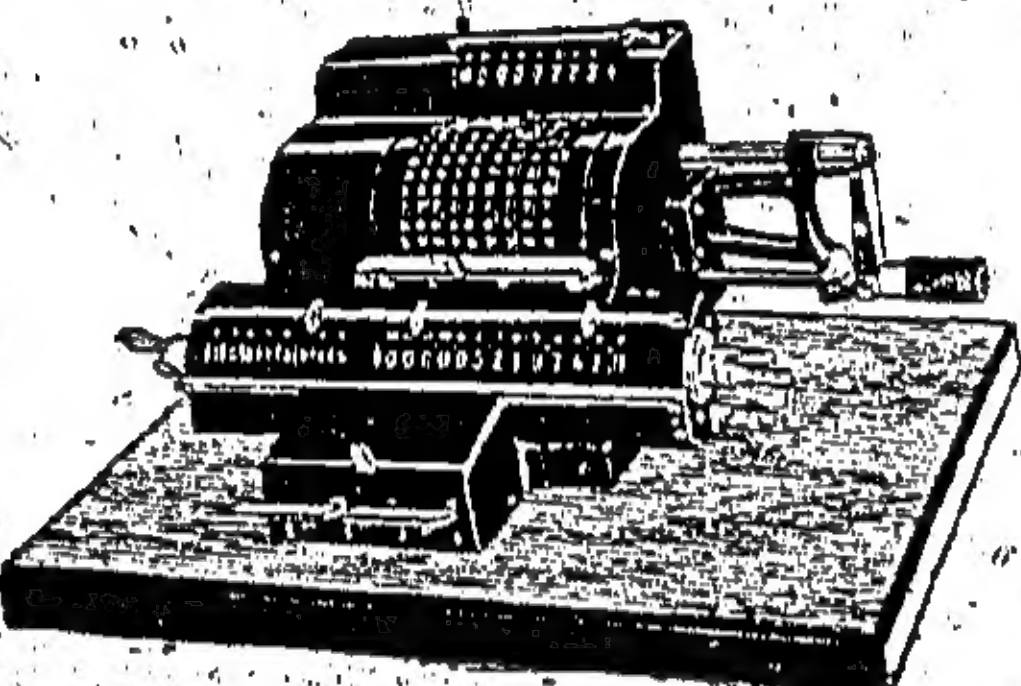
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VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE 298.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

WILKINSON'S
SARSAPARILLA
The WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
Toward Tropic Liver, Debility, Eruptions, &c.
WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO
SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES

A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary,
Victoria Dispensary, and Queen's Dispensary.

With the MARCHANT you can Improve your Methods.

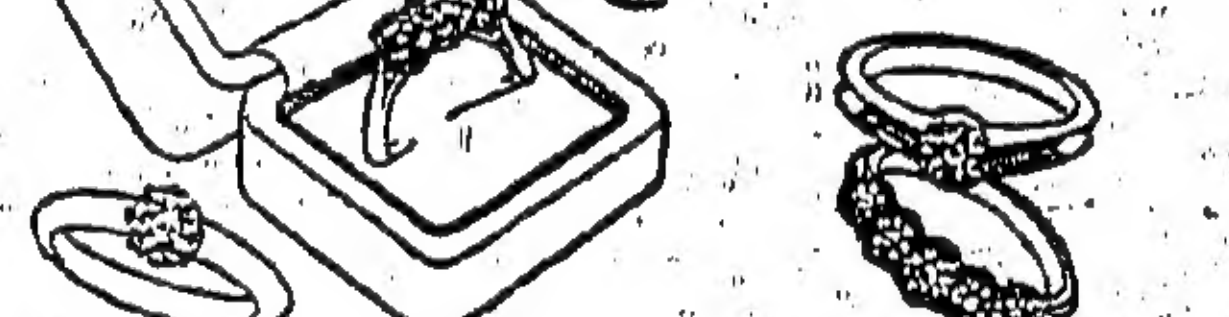


With this machine you can save time in all your calculations. To prove this to your own satisfaction figure this problem, answered by the Marchant in ten (10) seconds:

Month's run in 4 mills, 2,142,550 ft. Mills' expenses, \$30,531.34.
To find cost of manufacture per M. divide \$30,531.34 by 2,142,550
Answer: \$14.25 per M.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
4, Des Vaux Road, Central.
Phone 9487.

Save money by direct BUYING



If you buy your Ring from us we will always buy it back, less 10%.

Ring buying from us is an investment. It is like putting money in the Bank. You can convert the Ring into money at any time you wish. We will always give you back its original price, less 10 per cent.

Our method of Ring Selling provides a leisureed choice, the opportunity of changing your mind after you have bought, and a buying-back Guarantee of Value for all time.

The shop method gives less choice, less opportunity for careful selection, does not permit you to change your mind, gives no re-purchase condition, and, in most cases, costs appreciably more.

We sell Rings direct to the buyer in a unique way, which enables you to compare 125 different styles of beautiful Gem Rings, set in 18 carat Gold, Silver, or Platinum, at home. Even when on Active Service are buying by this method. It is like buying, and choosing from the actual Rings, as if you were in the shop.

You can select from the RING BOOK with certainty. You can compare the latest styles at home, away from the shopman's entreating gaze. After you have made your selection, we send the Ring fully insured to your address on a fast ship (uninsured if you prefer). If within 14 days of receipt you wish to change your mind, we will either exchange the Ring, allowing full value for it, or you can return it and receive your money back in full.

If you decide to keep the Ring, you do so on this condition:—

Whenever you wish, after one month, one year, ten years, or twenty years, we will repurchase your Ring at 10 per cent. less than the price you have paid for it.

To sell Rings in this way, we demand the cutting out of intermediaries. We buy most of our Rings direct from the mines. We produce the Ring at its cost, and sell it at a small profit. We certainly return that profit when you return the Ring. We reduce selling costs, and give a corresponding benefit to the buyer.

WRITE NOW FOR THE "RING BOOK," and choose your Ring or Rings, not over a Guinea or but quickly at home. The RING BOOK tells all about the manner of buying when you are buying from Five Guineas upwards.

Please write for "THE RING BOOK," Size Card, and all further information concerning our method.

NORTHERN GOLDSMITHS Co.,
No. 75 GOLDSMITHS' HALL,
"The RING SHOP for the WORLD"
NEWCASTLE upon TYNE,
ENGLAND.

C & B POTTED MEATS.

15 VARIETIES.

ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.
GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.

Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and selection.

IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.
ONE OF THE BEST OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.



Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

AGENTS & CHEMISTS. **DIARRHOEA**, and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY**.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind, creates a calm refreshing sleep, allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail, leaves no bad effects, and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE. None Genuine without the name Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Stamp.

Sole Manufacturers: **T. Y. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,** London, S.E.

MALAKOFF RUBBER.

The ninth report of the directors of the Malakoff Rubber Company Limited, to the shareholders, states:—
The net profit for the year, after making full provision for depreciation, and for war tax of \$23,994.30, amounted to \$160,347.58 to which has to be added \$74,765.20 brought forward from last account, making a total of \$235,112.78. Your directors recommend that this sum be appropriated in the following manner:—
Transfer to investment reserve account \$75,000, in payment of a bonus to the staff \$5,000, a dividend of 10 per cent. free of war tax \$100,000, carried forward to next account \$55,112.78.
The manager's report on progress made during the year with statistical figures, and particulars of the areas under cultivation, accompanies the accounts and deals fully with the position as at close of the year.
The total output for the year was 461,155 lbs., against the manager's estimate of 590,000 lbs. The shortage on the estimate is mainly due to voluntary restriction.
The manager's estimate for 1919 crop is 550,000 lbs.
The following are comparative figures of cost and prices realised:—
Average gross selling price of shipments closed during the financial year 1915, 2s. 2d.; 1916, 2s. 4d.; 1917, 2s. 4s. 6d.; 1918, 1s. 7.84d.; (237,150 lbs. sold locally taken on the basis of the landed London equivalent).
The cost of whole crop, including manager's commission, depreciation of buildings and plant, staff bonus, and directors' fees, but exclusive of war tax 1915, 7.76d.; 1916, 9.24d.; 1917, 8.73d.; 1918, 9.20d.
The following sale has been made:—
60 tons No. 1 crop at 80 cents per lb. delivered into buyers' consign, Singapore, delivery 5 tons monthly January-December, 1919.
Coconut cultivation shows a moderate profit on the year's working in spite of the low price ruling for copra. The area under coconuts is 187.58 acres.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.
It is requested that during alterations on the road in Upper Albert Road outside Government House, MOTOR VEHICLES will not use this Road for downward journeys. They should use Pokfulam Road and Queen's Road.
CAPT. SUPT. OF POLICE.
Hongkong, March 27, 1919.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.
TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the Owners during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "Throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cupboards, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Landings, all Ceilings and the Under-sides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.
The Backyard must have its Containing Walls limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.
Curves, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be limewashed, but must be Cleaned.
The GENERAL Division of the City lies to the West of Tank, Lane and Cleverly Street.
D. DANBY, Secretary.
Dated this 24th Day of March, 1919.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 28th MARCH, 1919.
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.
11 A.M.

BANKS.	
Hongkong Bank	730 n.
Manila Insurance	415 b.
Canton Ins.	152 b.
North China Ins.	152 b.
Union Ins.	152 b.
Yonghe Ins.	152 b.
Far Eastern Ins.	152 b.
FRS INSURANCE.	
China Fire Ins.	175 a.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	152 b.
SHIPING.	
Donghai	91 b.
H.K. Steamboat	223 a.
Indo China (Ref.)	83 b.
Do (Do)	152 b.
Star Transport	152 b.
West Point	152 b.
REVENUE.	
China Sugar	121 b. 1.0 m.
Malabar Sugar	434 n.
MINE.	
Kailash Mining Adm.	501 n.
Langkai	241 b.
Baube	32 b.
Trench Mine	37 b.
Ural Caspian	44 n.
Yates, Wharfedale, Godwin	44 n.
H. & K. Wharfedale	113/114 n.
H. & W. Docks	161/161 n.
Shai Docks	129 n.
New Engineering	129 b. ex div.
LAW, HORTS & BUILDING.	
Central Estate	106 b.
Hongkong Hotels	491 b.
Hongkong Lands	105 b.
Humphreys	87 b.
Kowloon Lands	84 b.
Land Reclamations	84 b.
West Point	175 n.
WISCONSIN.	
Two Cottons	210 b.
Kung Yik	210 b.
Leon King Mow	104 n.
Oriental	104 n.
Shanghai Cottons	110 b.
Taiwan	110 b.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cement	84 n.
China-Borneo	113/114 n.
China Light	84 n.
China-Provident	84 n.
China-Farm	84 n.
H.K. Electric	84 n.
Macao	84 n.
Hongkong Ryep	84 n.
H.K. Tramways	84 n.
Peak Tramways (Old)	84 n.
Steam Landries	84 n.
H.K. Steel Foundries	84 n.
Water-works	84 n.
Watsons	84 n.
Powells	84 n.
Wismans	84 n.

INTIMATIONS.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.0 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

10.30 p.m. to 9.01 a.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.	Once

SATURDAYS.

EXTRA CAR—13 midnight

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	Once
8.00 a.m. to 10.59 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 11.44 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
11.50 a.m. to 12.49 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.50 p.m. to 1.59 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.30 p.m. to 6.40 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
6.50 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement
Company's Office, AERIALWAY BUILDING
Down Town, New York
Special cars with tickets available
all cars not already full running time
here stated in the Company's rates
but not for special cars, can be so
on application at the Company's
No Season tickets and no fare
payment thereto has been made
Notes or by Cheque or Compadro
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
General Manager

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE
CORONET Tel. No. 1743.